cannot believe otherwise than with a "*mens sibi conscia recti.*"

NOTE: Hoping to glean some further information regarding this Society or its members, I wrote to Dr. Geo. W. Archer, of Emmorton, Harford County, a son of the Secretary of the Society, and grandson of its President, and he has kindly sent me some interesting details. He knows nothing of the Society but what is contained in this volume, which was a gift from him to the Faculty.

Upon the death of his mother in 1774, John Archer, M.B., her only surviving child, inherited her estate. But shortly after, dreaming for several successive nights that the house was struck by lightning and burned to the ground, he was so impressed that he determined to erect another house a few hundred yards away. Accordingly selecting a very low situation, so as to avoid any danger from lightning, he erected there a two-story frame dwelling of medium size in which he and his family lived the remainder of his days. This was "Medical Hall. On the death of Dr. Archer's widow in 1815, the estate became the property of her youngest son, Stevenson Archer, afterwards M. C. and Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals of Maryland. He added to it a three-story stone residence, converting the old house into a back building. He dying in 1847 it descended to his youngest son, also named Stevenson, and also later M. C. A few years ago it was purchased from him by a grandson of the Judge, Hon. Stevenson Archer Williams, lately State Senator, who still owns it. The old office—a one-story stone building with cellar and loft—where the students—of whom there were about 50 in all during the last quarter of the eighteenth century—read and held their meetings, has entirely disappeared, but a picture of the place taken while it still existed, has happily been preserved and will shortly be reproduced in a history of Harford County which my correspondent is now engaged in writing. The "Hospital" mentioned in one of the papers must, Dr. A. thinks, have been the County Almshouse, situated two miles from Medical Hall, "near the road from the present Churchville to Bel Air, whose sick certainly received the services of the old Dr. and his students as his ledgers amply show." Dr. A. recollects his father telling him of one of the students being terribly scolded by his preceptor for bringing away for dissection the head of a pauper who had died there. The building has long since disappeared and when, some 15 years ago, Dr. A. visited the locality he was unable even to identify its exact site.

THE DOCTORS GUSTAVUS BROWN OF LOWER MARYLAND.[1]

BY EUGENE F. CORDELL, M. D.

DOCTOR GUSTAVUS BROWN, 1st, the first of the family to arrive in America, was born, according to statements in his own handwriting in his Book of Common Prayer and Bible, at Dalkeith, near Edinburgh, Scotland, on the 10th of April, 1689, and was baptized the same day. His parents were Gustavus and Jane Mitchelson Brown, and his paternal grandfather was the Rev. Richard Brown, of the Established Church of England, a graduate of the University of St. Andrew's and minister to Salton in Scotland in the reign of Charles I. This Richard was the son of David Broun, as the name, which was a numerous one, was formerly spelt. Nothing is known of Dr. Brown's education, either literary or medical. In the old prayer book above referred to, he wrote: "I came into Maryland May 1708." Dr. Toner gave the following account of his arrival: "When a youth of nineteen, he became a surgeon or surgeon's mate on one of the royal or king's ships that came to the Colony in the Chesapeake Bay in 1708. While his ship lay at anchor, he went on Shore, but before he could return a severe storm arose, which made it necessary for the ship to weigh anchor and put out to sea. The young man was left with nothing but the clothes on his back. He quickly made himself known, and informed the planters of his willingness to serve them if he could be provided with instruments and medicines, leaving them to judge if he was worthy of their confidence. He began the practice of medicine at Nansemond, Md. He soon gained respect and succeeded beyond his expectations. He married into a wealthy family, made a large fortune and wishing to lay his bones in his own loved Scotland, returned there with his family and became possessed, by purchase it is believed, possibly by inheritance, of the lands he disposed of by his will. His wife became dissatisfied with Scotland, and he returned in 1734 to Maryland, where he had years before purchased the seat of Col. Lomax, called 'Rich Hill,' four miles from Port Tobacco, Charles Co."[2]

Dr. Brown married in 1710, Frances Fowke, two years his junior, daughter of Col. Gerard Fowke, of Charles County. By her he had 12 children, of whom one son and seven daughters survived her. She died on the 8th of November, 1744, in her 54th year. Dr. Brown took for his second wife, Mrs. Margaret Black Boyd, widow of an Irish gentleman and merchant of Port Tobacco. By her he had two children, a son and a daughter. The son was

[1] Read before the Johns Hopkins Historical Club, April 14, 1902. In the preparation of this paper the writer desires to acknowledge his great indebtedness to the "Virginia Genealogies" of Rev. Horace H. Hayden.

[2] Hayden's Genealogies.

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Gustavus Richard Brown, M. D., the second of the three physicians mentioned in this sketch.

Dr. Brown acquired a large and lucrative practice in Charles County and was prominent in public affairs. He was one of seven Trustees appointed by the Assembly to fill vacancies in the list of school teachers of the Province. He was active in matters of religion and donated an organ to his parish church. He was one of the commissioners appointed to regulate the parishes of St. Mary's and Charles Counties. In 1729 he was one of those appointed to lay out "a town at the head of Port Tobacco Creek." He was a vestryman of his parish and in 1755 Associate Judge of Charles County Court.

He had a number of medical students at "Rich Hill," two of whom became his sons-in-law, viz., Dr. Michael Wallace, of King George County, Va., and Dr. John Key, of St. Mary's County, Md. The nine daughters of Dr. Brown, known as "the nine Miss Browns," also as "the nine graces," all grew to maturity. They are represented to have been very fascinating and had many suitors. All married and their descendants are to be found in the well-known Moncure, Turner, Scott, Wallace, Key, Stone, Blackburn and other Maryland and Virginia families. Four of them married ministers, one, Margaret, married the Hon. Thomas Stone, of Maryland, signer of the Declaration of Independence. It is an interesting fact, which Dr. Brown mentions in his will, that upon the marriage of all of his daughters, he required their husbands to secure upon them the property which they received from him as dower.

Dr. Brown died at "Rich Hill," suddenly of apoplexy, some time in April, 1762. His will, dated December 9, 1755, was probated May 12, 1762. In this document he speaks of himself as "Practitioner in Medicines and Laird of Mainside and House Byers in Scotland," and refers to his lands of "Easter House" and his farm in and about Newstead, Scotland, and to his plantation called "Middleton," in Durham Parish, Charles County, Md. He provides most liberally for the education of his son, Gustavus Richard Brown, and directs that a mourning ring be given "to each worthy friend," naming seven persons thus designated. His Scotch property seems to have been given chiefly to his elder son Richard, whilst the younger received the main part of his Maryland lands. There are several codicils to the will. Mr. Thomas Swann, near Alexandria, owns portraits of Dr. Brown and his first wife.

The following anecdote—the only one that has come down to us—is told of him on the authority of his son-in-law, Dr. Wallace: "On one occasion Dr. Brown was sent for in haste to pay a professional visit in the family of a Mr. H., a wealthy citizen of King George County, Va., who was usually very slow in paying his physician for his valuable services, and who was also very ostentatious in displaying his wealth. In leaving the chamber of his patient it was necessary for Dr. B. to pass through the dining room, where Mr. H. was entertaining some guests at dinner. As Dr. B. entered the room a servant bearing a silver salver, on which stood two silver goblets filled with gold pieces, stepped up to him and said, 'Dr. B., master wishes you to take out your fee.' It was winter and Dr. B. wore his overcoat. Taking one of the goblets, he quietly emptied it into one pocket, and the second goblet into another, and saying to the servant, 'Tell your master I highly appreciate his liberality,' he mounted his horse and returned home."

The indenture of Dr. Michael Wallace, one of the pupils and a son-in-law of Dr. Brown, is extant and is worth reproducing in this connection. This Dr. Wallace was born May 11, 1719, and died at his place, "Ellerslie," King George County, Va., in January, 1767.

INDENTURE OF DR. MICHAEL WALLACE.

Att Glasgow the Eighteenth Day of March One Thousand Seven Hundred and Thirty-four Years It is Contracted Indented and Agreed betwixt Lawrence Dinwiddie Merchant in Glasgow In Name and Behalf and for the Account of Dr. Gustavus Brown of Charles County in Maryland on the one part And Michaell Wallace Lawfull Son to the Deceast William Wallace of Galrigs with the Special Advice and Consent of Thomas and Michaell Wallace Merchts in Glasgow his Uncles And the said Thomas and Michaell Wallaces As Cautioners for their Said Nephew on the Other part That Is To Say the said Michaell Wallace With Consent for said Has Become Bound and Obliged and hereby Binds and Obliges himself to be an Apprentice and Servant to the said Doctor Gustavus Brown in his Bussiness and Imployment of Physick Surgery and Pharmacy Dureing the space of Six Years from his Entery Which is hereby Declared to be from his first and next Arivall in the said Charles County in Maryland During Which Space the said Michaell Wallace Junior as principall and the said Thomas and Michaell Wallaces his Uncles as Cautioners Bind and Oblidge them Conty and Severally their Heirs and successors that the said Michaell Wallace Junr. Shall Honestly Faithfully And Asidiously Serve and Obey the said Doctor Gustavus Brown his Master in his Bussiness and Imployment forsaid And all other his Lawfull Affairs Relateing thereto And Shall Attend him there Intill by Day and by Night and shall not Absent himself therefrom (Without Leave Asked and Given from his said Master or in Case of Sicknes) And that Dureing the space foresaid he shall forbear all Gameing Drinking and Keeping of Idle Company And shall not Dureing his said Apprenticeship have any patients of his own under Cure Upon No Pretence whatsomever. And that he shall not reveall his said Masters Bussiness and Secreets Nor the Secreet Deseases of his patients And that he shall not Misbehave himself in any sort Nor Commit or Omitt Anything Contrair to the Meaning hereof And upon his failzieing in any of the Above points it shall be Lawfull for his said Master to Debar and Seclude him from his said service For The Which Causes On the Other part the Said Lawrence Dinwiddie Binds and Obliges Himself In Name and Behalf And On the Account of the said Doctor Gustavus Brown. That the said Gustavus Brown shall not only Teach Learn and Instruct the said Michaell Wallace his Apprentice In the Art of Physic Surgery and Pharmacy forsaid in every part and point thereof and to use his best and utmost Endeavour to make him Expert and Perfect yrin so far as he knows himself or the Judgement and Capacity of the said Michaell Wallace is Able to Uptake But Also to pay for his passage to the said County in Maryland And There to furnish provide and entertain him Dureing the space of ther Indentures In Meat Drink Cloathing Lodgeing and Washing And All Other Necessaries as becomes an Apprentice. Provideing Always as

it is hereby Expressly provided and declared that in case the said Michaell Wallace Apprentice for said On his arrivall in the said County in Maryland shall not Answer the Expectations of the said Doctor Gustavus Brown then it shall be Lawfull for him to Dismiss the said Michaell Wallace from his Service Upon his Passage and Other Charges homeward to Scotland and in case the said Dr. Gustavus Brown should happen to Dye Dureing the space of this Indenture It is hereby Expressly Declared the same becomes Void and Null And the said Michael Wallace and his said Cautioners fully Discharged thereof and Both parties Bind and Oblidge themselves to perform and observe their Respective parts of the premises to Each Others Under the penalty of Twenty Pounds Sterling to be paid by the party failzier to the party observer or willing to observe the premises by and att our performance and the said Michaell Wallace forsaid Binds and Oblidges me my heirs & to free Relieve and skaithless keep my said Caurs of their Cautiong for me in the premises and of all Coast Skaith Dammadge and Expenses they may Sustain Therethrow Consenting to the Registration hereof in the Books of the Councill and Session or any others competent to have the Strength of a decreet that Lers. of Horning other Excells needfull may pass hereon and thereto Constitutes.

Ors prors. In Witness yrof thir presents Wryten on Stampt paper by James Bowman Wryter in Edinburgh Are Subscrived by us Place Day Moneth and Year of God Above Wryten before these Witnesses John Meek Maltman in Glasgow and the said James Bowman.

Law. Dinwiddie, Junr. Michael Wallace Thomas Wallace Mich. Wallace.

John Meek Witnes. James Bowman Witness.

The above Indenture is endorsed "Indenture betwixt Doctor Gustavus Brown and Michaell Wallace 1734. June 6, 1740. Thos , Michl Wallace compleated the words & time of the within Indenture given undr my hand the day & year as above. GUST. BROWN."

DOCTOR GUSTAVUS RICHARD BROWN, son of Dr. Gustavus Brown, 1st, by his second marriage, was born at his father's seat near Port Tobacco, according to his own statement, on the 17th of October, 1747. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, where he took the degree of M. D. in 1768. His thesis, which was published in pamphlet form according to custom, was entitled "De Ortu Animalium Caloris," 8vo, pp. 45, Edinburgh, Balfour, Auld & Smellie, 1768. Among his fellow-students was the famous Dr. Benjamin Rush, of Philadelphia, who used to say of him that "he was not second to any student at the University at that period."[3]

After "walking" the London hospitals for several months, he returned to Maryland, stopping on the way for some time at the Medeira Islands and bringing thence with him a large collection of rare plants and flowers. As Dr. Craik was then practicing at Port Tobacco, he first settled at Nanjemoy, four miles distant, but the former moving later to Alexandria, he took up his residence at Port Tobacco, where he spent the remainder of his days. May 15, 1769, he married Margaret, or "Peggy," Graham, of Prince William County, Va., who brought him four children, viz.: Elizabeth, Margaret, Gustavus and Gustavus Richard. His daughters died unmarried, but his sons left children and the name Gustavus is still perpetuated in Mr. Gustavus T. Brown and Gustavus R. Brown, D. D. S., both of Washington city, their descendants.

Dr. Brown was repeatedly solicited to take public office. He was a delegate from Charles County to the Maryland Provincial Council of 1774. During the Revolutionary period he was a firm and active patriot. At a meeting of the inhabitants of the county June 14, 1774, to protest against the act of Great Britain in closing the port of Boston, he was appointed on the committee of correspondence to call a general meeting and to correspond with similar committees in the other counties. He was one of the Judges of his county in 1776-7. It has been stated that he was a surgeon in the Revolution, but this is certainly a mistake. It may have arisen from his having attended some of the Continental troops at Port Tobacco. In the spring of 1776, in company with his nephew, Dr. James Wallace, he established a hospital for inoculation, as will appear from the following advertisement, which appeared in the *Virginia Gazette*, published at Williamsburg, on the 28th of June:

CHARLES COUNTY, MARYLAND, June 15, 1776.

The subscribers have fitted out & provided with every necessity a commodious house for the purpose of inoculation, where they are ready to receive such as are inclined to take the smallpox at the rate of £5 Maryland currency each. The distance being a little more than five miles from any part of the Potomac River, between the town end of Fairfax, & the upper end of Westmoreland counties, in Virginia, will render it very convenient to the inhabitants of the included counties. Those who will favor the subscribers with their company may depend upon their utmost care & attention.

G. R. BROWN,
JAMES WALLACE.[4]

Such as prefer coming by water may do it very conveniently, as the house stands on Burdett's Creek only four miles from its mouth.

He was a member of the State Convention called to ratify the constitution of the national government in 1788. He was a Visitor to St. John's College in 1789 and Grand Master of Masons of Maryland 1797-99.

As is well known, he was called in consultation in Washington's last illness, by Drs. Craik and Dick; but the patient —who was also his personal friend and neighbor—was already marked for death at his arrival, which was only seven hours before the fatal termination, and the combined efforts of the three physicians were unavailing. According to Dr. Toner, this was not the first time he had been called in consultation at Mt. Vernon.

Dr. Brown died at his residence, "Rose Hill," after a short illness, and while he was actively engaged in professional work. The funeral services of the Episcopal Church

[3] Dr. Sewell's Lect., Columbian Col., Wash., D. C., 1825.

[4] Dr. James Wallace, son of Dr. Michael Wallace, of Ellerslie, King George Co., Va., studied medicine under his uncle, Dr. Gustavus Richard Brown, of Port Tobacco, was surgeon in the Continental Army (first in the 2d, later in the 3d Va. Regt.) and after the war settled in Jacksonborough, S. C., where he died without issue, Dec. 12, 1790.

were held at his house and his remains were followed to the grave by a large number of relatives and friends. His tomb can still be seen in the garden at "Rose Hill," bearing this inscription: "Sacred To the Memory of Doctor Gustavus Richard Brown. This tombstone is erected By his relict Margaret Brown In Memory Of her respect & affection, And also as a monument Of his skill as a Physician, And his learning as a scholar, Of his wisdom as a Philosopher, His patriotism as a citizen, And his generosity as a friend, Of his elegance as a gentleman, And his hospitality as a neighbour, Of his kindness as a master, His tenderness as a husband and parent, And of his benevolence as a man. He died the 30th of Sep 1804 Aged 56 years."

Like his father, Dr. Brown was a man of fine personal appearance, being over six feet in height and well proportioned. His manners were pleasant and affable and he was a well-read physician and a fine classical scholar. He was particularly fond of botany and cultivated with great care and success an extensive garden of rare flowers, not for their beauty only but for their medicinal qualities. It was the most extensive and artistic collection in the State, occupying a sloping lawn of some ten acres, with three terraces and interlaced with serpentine walks, bordered with boxwood, savin, juniper and other rare evergreens. His collection of plants had been gathered from all parts of the world and his home took its name from his rare and extensive collection of roses. He provided means of irrigation for the summer and a large hot-house for propagating plants and for the care of the more delicate during the winter. Dr. Toner states that Dr. Hosack, while a practitioner in Alexandria in 1791 was a frequent visitor to Dr. Brown and his garden and that it was there that he conceived the idea which he subsequently so successfully carried out of founding a public botanical garden in New York city.

Dr. Brown was a favorite preceptor with the young men of Maryland and Virginia who were studying medicine. From the close of the Revolution until his death, his office was filled with students. His house was large and elegant and his hospitality unbounded. He is said to have used but few remedies, but those "of the most efficient character." His estate was productive and profitable and his professional income considerable, so that he was able to indulge his taste for good living and his fondness for flowers. He is said to have been the most popular man in his community. He was known and revered far and wide, and few there were within forty miles whom he had not at some time attended or befriended. He was an earnest Christian and attended church as regularly as his constant professional calls permitted. He was a communicant and vestryman of the Protestant Episcopal Church and a liberal contributor to it.

Dr. A. Taylor Norris, of Long Green, Md., has recently visited the home of Dr. Brown and sends me a description of it. The house said to have been built by Dr. Gustavus Brown, 1st, in 1764 (?) is a large colonial mansion built of brick imported from England (?). Connected with it by a covered walk is another brick house which was used by the Doctor as an office and for his medical school; there he received and trained ten young men at a time. A large, well-lighted basement was used as a dissecting room, and beneath this is a dark cellar which tradition asserts was the receptacle for the bodies used for dissection.

Mrs. Joseph Horner, of Warrenton, Va., owns portraits of Dr. and Mrs. Brown, and Mrs. Vernon Dorsey, of Washington city, has his Edinburgh diploma. His two sons both became physicians.

The following letter, written to Dr. Craik a few weeks after Washington's death, throws light upon that celebrated case for which the attending physicians were so sharply criticised:

PORT TOBACCO, January 2, 1800.

Sir, I have lately met Dr. Dick again, in consultation, and the high opinion I formed of him when we were in conference at Mount Vernon last month, concerning the situation of our illustrious friend, has been confirmed.

You remember how, by his clear reasoning & evident knowledge of the causes of certain symptoms, after his examination of the General, he assured us that it was not really quinsey, which we supposed it to be, but a violent inflammation of the membranes of the throat, which it had almost closed, and which, if not immediately arrested, would result in death.

You must remember he was averse to bleeding the General, & I have often thought that if we had acted according to his suggestion when he said, "he needs all his strength—bleeding will diminish it," & taken no more blood from him, our good friend might have been alive now. But we were governed by the best light we had; we thought we were right, & so we are justified.

Dr. Dick is a most sensible man. He uses his common sense instead of the books as his guide in his profession, & he is no bigot. He says our professional practice needs great reform, & that can be brought about only by each individual becoming a practical reformer himself. He is disposed to put up his lancet forever & turn nurse instead of Doctor, for he says one good nurse is more likely to assist nature in making a cure than ten Doctors will by his pills & lancet.—(Lossing's Hist. Rec., II, 506, quoted by Hayden.)

DOCTOR GUSTAVUS BROWN, 3d, was the grandson of Gustavus Brown, 1st, and, although some years older, the nephew of Gustavus Richard Brown, 2d. He was the son of the Reverend Richard Brown (a minister of the Anglican Church, born at "Rich Hill," December 2, 1825), and was born at "Mainside," near Edinburgh, in 1744. He studied medicine at the University of Edinburgh for seven years and obtained his degree there in 1770, the entry of his name and thesis in the catalogue of graduates being: "Brown, Gust., Brit., De Cynanche Phlogist., 1770."

He came to America shortly after in company with Drs. Henry Reeder (uncle of the lady whom he afterwards married), Lansdale, Ireland, and some say, Goldie, his fellow-students at Edinburgh, and with them settled in St. Mary's County, Md. Some say that he served in the Maryland Line during the Revolution, but I have seen no evidence of it. In 1782 he attended his friend, Dr. Ireland, and the illness proving fatal, married his widow. This lady, who was Susannah, only daughter and child of Col. John Reeder,

of the Revolutionary Army, and of a Huguenot family settled in Maryland in 1736, was very rich and lived on an estate called "Summerseat." Here the Doctor settled down after marriage and here he died on the 3d of July, 1801, at the age of 56. He left no children, but his wife had a daughter, Dicandra Ireland, by her first husband.

In the last illness of Washington, Dr. Brown received a summons at midnight to see the illustrious patient in consultation with Drs. Craik, Dick, and Gustavus Richard Brown. He mounted his horse and hastened towards Mt. Vernon, but when he reached Long Bridge, he learned of Washington's death and turned back. The hastily-written summons, together with other relics of Dr. Brown, were destroyed by fire at the old homestead in 1874.

Dr. Brown practiced with great success in St. Mary's County. To him, through his father, descended by entail the Scotch estate, but as he left no descendants, at his death it went to Gustavus Richard Alexander Brown, of William. His remains were buried in the Reeder burial ground at Westfield, St. Mary's County, and his tombstone bears this inscription:

Gustavus Brown, M. D.,
Native of Maiden Side, Scotland,
Died July 3, 1801,
Aged 56 years.

He was a good man—courteous, generous & hospitable in private life. In public character, humane & useful, skilful & unrivaled.

"If virtue, honor, wisdom
May claim a grateful tear
Reader, approach this silent earth,
And pay that tribute here."

Both Gustavus Richard Brown and Gustavus Brown, 3d, were among the 101 incorporators of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland in 1799.

A CONTRIBUTION TO THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE IN THE PROVINCE OF MARYLAND. 1636-1671.

By Walter R. Steiner, A. M., M. D.,

Formerly House Medical Officer, The Johns Hopkins Hospital.

The history of medicine in the United States has been but little studied although it offers many inducements to investigators. Recently Packard[1] has collected valuable data bearing on this subject and Thacher,[2] Beck,[3] and Toner[4] have also worked somewhat in this field. They all give but little information about early Maryland medicine.

The publication of the Maryland Archives by the State has opened a vast storehouse of knowledge about these early times and has drawn especially the late Dr. John R. Quinan, of Baltimore, to their study. His special articles are mostly to be found in the Maryland Medical Journal[5] and in his Medical Annals of Baltimore. It is to be regretted that he could not have undertaken a complete history of this period. Our paper, begun some years ago, has derived most of its material from the Maryland Archives.

Medicine at this period was in a somewhat chaotic state. Of the three classes of medical practitioners—the priest physician, the regular physician and the empiric or charlatan—Maryland seems to have possessed but the second and last. No reference has been found to priest physicians who appear to have been so numerous in the history of the New England States.

Of the regular physicians nothing has been gained as to their preparation for the study of medicine nor have we been able to learn if any were graduates from medical colleges in the old world. "At that time medical practice was learned in apprenticeships; young men would serve and study with a practitioner from three to seven years and those who had the means, and the ambition of learning, went abroad to Leyden, Paris, Padua or Great Britain."[6] The doctors in these early times in the Province of Maryland are mostly styled in the records Physicians and Chirurgeons. One of their number is once called the Dutch Doctor,[7] but his name, Emperor Smith, does not suggest a Dutch origin. Another, George Binx, is mentioned in one place as a "Licentiate in physick."[8] We will speak more about him later. He performed the first autopsy in America of which we have any written report. Three early doctors (Purlivant, Ellyson and Robinson) are called barber-chirurgeons, but one of them (Robinson) is more frequently dubbed barber.

[1] Packard, The History of Medicine in the United States. Philadelphia, 1901, pp. 542.

[2] Thacher, American Medical Biography. Boston, 1828, 2 vol. in 1, pp. 436 and 280.

[3] Beck, An Historical Sketch of the State of American Medicine before the Revolution. Albany, 1842, pp. 35.

[4] Toner, Contributions to the Annals of Medical Progress. Washington, 1874, pp. 118, and The Medical Men of the Revolution. Philadelphia, 1876, pp. 140.

[5] Quinan, Illustrations of Medicine in Maryland in "Ye Olden Time." Md. Med. J., 1883, X, pp. 51-52, 180-181, 275-276, and 324-327.

[6] Jacobi, American Medicine. Medical Record, N. Y., 1900, lviii, p. 201.

[7] Provincial Court, ii, p. 468.

[8] Provincial Court, i, p. 72.